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ORCHARD GLEANINGS

PROTECT YOUNG TREES

Mice and rabbits like tree bark as well as children like candy, and it requires watchfulness to save young trees from being girdled by these little pests. The rodents are kept away by wrapping trees with wire netting, or even tarred building paper; but paper is not so sure protection from mice. A six-inch mound of earth well packed around the base of the tree will help to turn away mice, and if the snow also is tramped down around the trees the mice will not be so likely to get at them, because they work under the surface as a rule.

PRUNE AND SPRAY ORCHARDS

Neglected Fruit Trees About Most Unprofitable Thing on Farm—Test at Missouri College.

Does orchard pruning and spraying pay? The answer is found in the results of co-operative experiments conducted by the College of Agriculture in 40 Missouri orchards. These experiments extended over a period of three years. They show first, that a neglected orchard is about the most unprofitable thing on the farm; second, that the best managed orchards in Missouri are producing more profit per acre than any other farm crop.

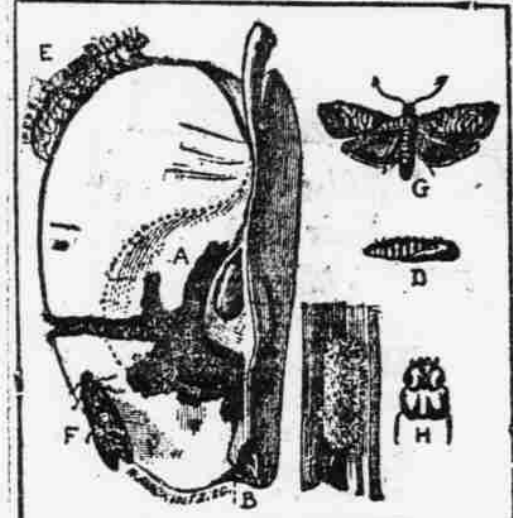
The average returns per acre of these 40 orchards during the last three years has been as follows: Properly pruned and sprayed areas, total received, \$176 per acre; net profit, \$143 per acre. Untreated areas, total received, \$18 per acre; net profit, nothing.

In order to obtain records of the results part of each orchard was allowed to remain in its previous condition—not pruned and not sprayed. The experiments, in view of the results obtained, show conclusively the advantages of renovation.

WAY TO KILL CODLING MOTH

Effective Method of Eradication Is to Scrape Larvae From Branches During Winter.

All fruit growers that have watched the codling moth at all know that in the fall the full-grown worm, or larva, comes from the wormy apple, seeks a protected place under the rough bark or in the crotches of the trees, spins a cocoon about itself in which it remains inactive during the entire winter, writes George M. List, Colorado Agricultural college. With the coming of the warm days a change begins to take place, and shortly after the blossoms have fallen and the little apples, begin to form, the adult



Codling Moth—*a*, Wormy Apple; *b*, Entrance at Calyx; *c*, Pupa; *d*, Worm; *e*, Moth; *f*, Head of Worm.

moth emerges from the cocoon to begin laying its eggs about the little fruit.

Each female lays on the average from 40 to 50 eggs, so if only a few of these chrysalises or hibernating larvae are destroyed the number of eggs to be deposited will be greatly reduced. A large per cent of the wintering larvae can be destroyed by scraping all round bark from the trees, especially in and about the crotches of the trees. If the scraping is done during the winter the larvae not killed in the process will be destroyed by the exposure and the birds.

The sooner fruit growers come to realize that this method of fighting this pest is almost as important as thorough spraying, the sooner they begin to grow a larger per cent of worm-free fruit.

TO RESTRAIN APPLE CANKER

Most Important Orchard Enemy Still Is Widespread Enemy—Continuous Attention Needed.

Correspondence with apple growers and inspection of orchards by the University of Nebraska indicate that blister canker is still a widespread and most important apple enemy. Apple scab and blotch are readily controlled by proper spraying. Canker, however, requires continuous attention if it is to be held in control.

Owners of infected orchards should write to the experiment stations of their states for further information as to the best methods of control.

FARM POULTRY

LAYING QUALITIES OF HENS

American Breeds, Most Desirable for Producing Winter Eggs, Should Be Hatched in April.

Experience has taught that the laying qualities of any breed of fowls can be much improved by always breeding from the best layers as well as can the milking qualities of cows be brought to high standard by always breeding from the best milkers. In selecting your flock for winter laying get a good bred-to-lay strain of which ever breed you choose to keep. Fowls of the American breeds, which are per-



Silver Laced Wyandotte Hen.

haps the most desirable for producing winter eggs, should be hatched in April. They then will have ample time to mature before winter sets in. If possible the pullets should have free range during the summer to enable them to grow strong and hardy frames. The parent stock must, of course, be healthy and it is better if they have a reputation as winter layers. Select the earlier hatched pullets and one-year-old hens that molt early in the season so their new feathers will get ripened up by November. This is the foundation of your winter egg production.

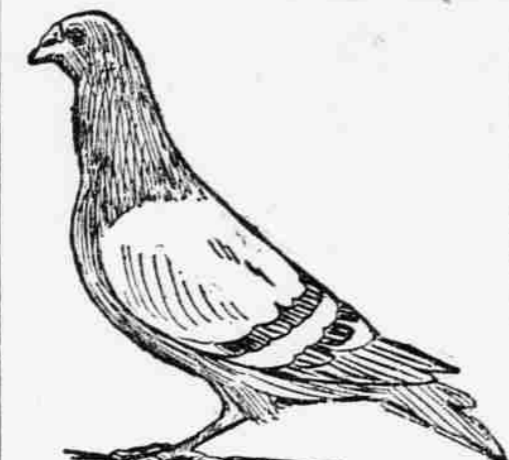
RAISING PIGEONS FOR PROFIT

Unless Houses Are Comfortably Warm in Cold Weather.

It is not hard to attempt to grow squabs during the colder months unless your houses are warm enough to prevent the freezing of the eggs, or the young after being hatched.

When the young are hatched during the cold months they are very likely to become chilled when the parent bird leaves them for food. Once they are chilled through, they are quite likely not to seek a food supply, and chilled through, they are a lost product which cannot be regained or replaced.

"I wouldn't raise pigeons, they're too dirty," is the complaint often made against these beautiful birds; while, as a matter of fact, it is far less work to keep a pigeon loft and fly free from ill-smelling odors than a poultry house. Step into a pigeon loft where litter has been allowed to accumulate two or three weeks and you will notice merely a slight ammonia odor; but allow the



Homer Pigeon.

same condition in your poultry house and—well, you'll fully realize that it is time to clean up.

The color of the feathers of a pigeon has little to do with its utility value; but the color of its skin is of much importance, as the dark-skinned squabs are sold at a very low figure. It pays to watch one's flock very carefully and cull out all pairs producing such birds.

LOOK FOR RUNNING NOSES

Colds Usually Caused by Poor Ventilation, Overcrowding and Drafts—Good Cure Given.

Do your chickens have running noses? Look at the flock as they eat and note whether the nostrils are clogged with dirt or show a slimy ooze. If they do, and if the under side of the wing is soiled, you may know that the birds have taken a slight cold, and conditions need changing.

Sometimes these colds come from poor ventilation; sometimes from overcrowding and piling up; sometimes from drafts. Whatever is the cause, these running noses must be cleaned up and the cause removed, or there will be constant trouble with cough and croupy colds.

Get a dime's worth of permanganate of potash crystals and dissolve in a pint of boiled water for a stock solution, using enough each day to color all the drinking water, a rose tint,

2 Cakes of ROSE BATH

FREE

With One Cake of
PALMOLIVE

All Three Full Sized Cakes Yours for the Price of One

This is a *three for one* acquaintance offer, made to introduce you to our new ROSE BATH—a pure white, daintily perfumed floating soap made especially for bath time.

Its quality makes it a luxury soap, its moderate price an economy. It is handy in shape and generous in size. It has a quick, ample, thoroughly cleansing lather.

We want to give you *two full sized cakes* of this new bath soap for a thorough trial. So we make this special offer:

Buy one cake of your favorite Palmolive any day next week at the regular price and present the coupon.

Your dealer will wrap up the two cakes of Rose Bath with this PALMOLIVE.

Three full sized cakes of luxury soap yours for the price of one.

The price of soap is steadily going up because of the enormous increase in the

cost of manufacture. Thus you simply can't afford to overlook this generous offer.

Just tear out the coupon, fill it out, sign it and take it to your regular dealer. Just say, "I want one cake of Palmolive at the regular price and the two cakes of Rose Bath as advertised."

And—do it without delay. Each dealer's supply is limited.

This coupon, if presented within thirty days, will be accepted as full payment for two cakes of Rose Bath Soap when the holder purchases a cake of Palmolive Soap at the regular price.

Only one coupon may be presented by each family and the name and address of the party receiving soap must be signed in full to the following:

I hereby certify that I have this day purchased one cake of Palmolive Soap from my dealer and received two cakes of Rose Bath Soap Free.

NOTICE TO DEALERS:—This coupon will be redeemed at 15 cents in cash when returned direct to The Palmolive Co., 25 South White St., Chicago, providing the coupon is signed in full with name and address of party receiving the soap. (We absolutely refuse to redeem coupons cut from newspapers or released by dealers.)



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